shall sit down. The man who wrote this was at one time a practicing physician, at another ime a talented painter, at another time werful preacher, at another, time er-an inspired reporter. God and inspire all reporters! From their pen drops the health or poison of nations. The name of this reporter was Lucanus, for short he was called Luke, and in my text. although stenography had not yet been born, he reports verbatim a sernon of Christ which in one paragraph wis the round world into the light "They shall come and from the west, and and from the south, and

Nothing more interested me in my recent journey around the world than to see the ship captain about noon, whether on the Pacific, or the Indian or Bengal or Mediterranean or Red sea, looking through a nautical instrument to find just where we were sailing, and it is well to know that. though the captain tells you there are 32 points of divison of the compass card in the marine's compass, there are only four cardinal points, and my text hails them—the north, the south, the east, the west. So I spread out before us the map of the world to see the extent of the gospel campaign. The hardest part of the field to be taken is the north, because our gospel is an emotional gospel, and the nations of the far north are a cold blooded race. They dwell amid icebergs and eternal snows and everlasting winter. Greenlanders, Laplanders, Icelanders, Siberians their vehicle is the sledge drawn by reindeer, their apparel the thickest furs at all seasons, their exist ence a lifetime battle with the cold The winter charges upon them with swords of icicle and strikes them with bullets of hail and pounds them with battering rams of glacier. But already the huts of the Arctic

hear the songs of divine worship. Alady the snows fall on open Nevments. Already the warmth of un of Righteousness begins to be rough the bodies and minds and of the hyperboreans. Down from Zembia, down from Spitzbergen rom the land of the midaces o ver realms of ice and ons of snow and through

om the north. The inhadson bay are gathering The Church Missionary se polar climes has been sful in establishing 24 and over 12,000 natives ed and been baptized. The foravians have kindled the light of he gospel all up and down Labrador. The Danish mission has gathered discioles from among the shivering inhaone sermon nine times in the same

bitants of Greenland. William Duncan preaches the gospel up in the chilly latitudes of Columbia, delivering day to as many different tribes, who listen and then go forth to build schoolhouses and churches.

Alaska, called at its annexation William H. Seward's folly, turns out to be William H. Seward's triumph and it is hearing the voice of God through the American missionariesmen and women as defiant of arctic hardships as the old Scottish chief who, when camping out in a winter's night, knocked from under his son's head a pillow of snow, saying that such indulgence in luxury would weaken and disgrace the clan. The Jeannette given up. went down in latitude 77, while De There is Long and his freezing and dying men stood watching it from the crumbling and crackling polar pack, but the old ship of the gospel sails as unhurt in latitude 77 as in our 40 degrees, and the one starred flag floats above the topgallants in Baffin's bay and Hud-son's strait and Melville sound. The heroism of polor expedition. which made the names of Sebastian Cabot and Scoresby and Schwatka and Henry Hudson immortal, is to be eclipsed by the prowess of the men and women who amid the frosts of highest latitudes are this moment taking the upper shores of Europe, Asia and America said to me in his editorial room: "You for God. Scientists have never been | ministers talk about evils of which able to agree as to what is the aurora borealis, or northern lights. I can tell them. It is the banner of victory for Christ spread out in the northern night heaven. Parcially fulfilled already the prophecy of my text, to be completely fulfilled in the near future. They shall come from the north. But my text takes in the opposite soint of the compass. The far south as though high temperature, temptaions to lethargh and indolence and hot blood which tend toward multi-form evil. We have through my text got the north in, notwithstanding its frosts, and the same text brings in the south, notwithstanding its torridity. The fields of cactus, the orange grove and the thickets of magnolia are to be surrendered to the Lord Almighty The south! That means Mexico and

all the regions that William H. Prescott and Lord Kingsborough made familiar in literature-Mexico in strange dialect of the Aztees: Mexico conquered by Herman Cortez to be more gloriously conquered; Mexico, with is capital more than 7,000 feet aboye the sea level, looking down upon entrancement of lake and valley all plain. Mexico, the home of natons yet to be born-all for Christ. The south! That means Africa, which David Livingstone consecrated to God when he died on his knees in his tent

exploration. Already about 750,converts to Christianity in Africa. buth! That means all the islands n by omnipotent hand through seas-Malayan Polynesia. sia. Micronesia and other ismore numerous than you can unless you have voyaged e world. The south! That va for God, Sumatra far God,

r God, Siam for God. one of the very crew ently the life. Execute the law. Most Crawling up the means-in churches, in threaters, in flict that

the caver

church! A church!" That means Venezuela, New Grenada, York it has allowed men who got That means the torrid zone, with all tens of thousands and perhaps him by night look up to the southern law. It reminds me of a scene in from the south.'

presses one as the fact that the misthe world for God. The horrible war between Japan and China will leave the last wall of opposition flat in the dust. War is barbarism always and everywhere. We hold up our hands in amazement at the massacre at Port ners so many of the English. Arthur as though Christian nations could never go into such diabolism. We forget Fort Pillow. We forget and from the north, and the south, and on the opposite side. War, whether let loose. But one good result will for the evangelization of India, they neighborhood but directly or indi-

prought out from the place where it has for years been kept under shed as a curiosity, and there was no one reverentially to greet it. About 3,000,-000 of Christian souls in India are the advance guard that will lead on the 250,000,000. The Christians of Amoy and Peking and Canton are the advance guard that will lead on the 340,-000,000 of China. "They shall come from the east." The last mosque of a Christian church. The last Budlight. The last idol of Hindooism will be pitched into the fire.

The Christ who came from the east ill yet bring all the east with him. Of course there are high obstacles to be passed through before the consumdermany ought to intone the indignaion of all civilized nations. While t is not requisite that arms be sent there to avenge the wholesale massacre of Armenians, it is requisite that by cable under the seas and by protest that shall thrill the wires from Washington and London and Berlin to Con- the other. stantinople the nations anathematize the diabolism for which the sultan of danism is a curse, whether in Turkey Beautiful, joyous, transporting, ever-

and best wen 23 sleet Christ's disciples ries. Dissolute mean the mi Americans and Englishmen who have zone to Calcutta and Bombay and Canton to make their fortunes defame he missionaries because the holy lives and pure households of those missionaries are a constant rebuke to the American and English libertines stopoing there, but the men and women f God there stationed go on glorious y with their work-people just as good and self denying as was Missionary Moffat, who, when asked to write in an album, wrote these words:

My album is in savage breasts, Where passion reigns and darkness tests Without one ray of light. To write the name of Jesus there To point to words both bright and fair, And see the pagan bow in prayer, Is all my soul's delight.

In all those regions are men and wo nen with the consecration of Melville B. Cox, who, embarking for the missionary work in Africa, said to a fellow student, "If I die in Africa, come and write my epitaph." write for your epitaph?" said the student. "Write," said he, "these words: 'Let a thousand fall before Africa be

There is another point of the com pass that my text includes. shall come from the west." means America redeemed. Everything between Atlantic and Pacific oceans to be brought within the circle of holi ness and rapture. Will it be done by worldly reform or evangelism? Will it be law and gospel? I am glad that a wave of reform has swept across this land, and all cities are feeling the ad vantage of the mighty movement. Let the good work go on until the last

municipal evil is extirpated. About 15 years ago the distinguished editor of a New York daily newspaper you know nothing. Why don't you go with the officers of the law and explore for yourself, so that when you preach against sin you can speak from what you have seen with your own eyes?" I said, "I will." And in company with a commissioner of police and a captain of police and two elders of my church I explored the dens and hiding places of all styles of crime in New York and preached a series of sermons warning young men and setting forth the work that must be done lest the judgments of God whelm this city with more awful submergement han the volcanic deluge that buried Herculaneum and Pompeii.

I received, as nearly as I can re member, several hundred columns of newspaper abuse for undertaking that exploration. Editorials of denunciation, double leaded and with captions in great primer type, entitled "The Fall of Talmage," or "Talmage Makes the Mistake of His Life," or "Down With Talmage," but I still live and am in full sympathy with all movements for municipal purification.

But a movement which ends with rime exposed and law executed stops half way. Nay, it stops long cofore it gets half way. The law never yet saved anybody, never yet changed any-Break up all the houses of iniquity in this city, and you only send the occupants to other cities. Break down all the policemen in New York. and while it changes their worldly fortunes it does not change their heart or life. The greatest when in New York today is the transforming power of the gospel of Jesus Christ to change the heart and the life and uplift the tone of moral sentiment and make men do right, not because they are afraid of Ludlow Street jail or Sing was wrecked near one of |Sing, but because they love God and and two lifeboots put out hate unrighteousness. I have never but those who arrived in the heard, nor have you heard, of anyth-

d to hide from the homes, in priso s, on the land and or

Vent. he sea The despel is the only in at can be obtained somety te world. All also is, but

The south! half work and will not last. In New Ecuador and Bolivia. The south: police bribery their thousands and its bloom and all its fruitage and all dreds of thousands of dollars to go scot its exuberance, the redolence of illim- free, while some who were merely itable gardens, the music of boundless | the cat's paw and agents of bribery groves, the lands, the seas that night are struck with the lightnings of the cross, which in stars transfigures the Philadelpia when I was living there. midnight heaven as you look up at it A poor woman had been arrested and all the way from the Sandwich Is- tried and imprisoned for selling molas lands to Australia. "They shall come sees candy on Sunday. Other law-

breakers had been allowed to go undis-But I must not forget that my text turbed, and the grogshops were open takes in another cardinal point of the on the Lord's day, and the law with compass. It takes in the east. I have its hands behind its back walked up to report that in a journey around the and down the streets declaring to world there is nothing so much im- molest many of the offenders, but we all rose up in our rightcous indignasionaries, divinely blessed, are taking tion, and calling upon all powers. visible and invisible, to help us we declare that though the heavens fell no woman should be allowed to sell

molasses candy on Sunday. Then there are among these foreig The inherited-the English in Shakespeare dramafized, and Milton chimed his cantos and Henry Melville the fact that during the war both gospelized, and Oliver Cromwell pronorth and south rejoiced when there rogued parliament, and Wellington were 10,000 more wounded and slain commanded his eager hosts. Among these foroigners are the Swiss, and in China or the United States, is hell they were rocked in a cradle under the shadow of the Alps, that cathedral of come from the Japanese-Chinese con- the Almighty in which all the the eleflict-those regions will be more open | ments, snow and hail and tempest and to civilization and Christianity than hurricane, worship. Among these ever before. When Missionary Carey foreigners are a vast host of Germans. put before an assembly of ministers at and they feel centuries afterward the Northampton, England, his project power of that unparalleled spirit who shook the earth when he trod it, and laughed him out of the house. From the heavens when he prayed-Martin Calcutta now on the east of India to Luther! From all nations our foreign Bombay on the west there is not a populations have come, and they are homesick, far away from the place of rectly feels the gospel power. The their childhood and the graves of their Juggernaut, which did its awful work ancestors, and our glorious religion for centuries, a few weeks ago was presented to them aright will meet their needs and fill their souls and kindle their enthusiasm. They shall come from amid the wheat sheaves of Dakota, and from the ore beds of Wyoming, and from the silver mines of Nevada, and from the gold gulches of Colarado and from the banks of the Platte, and the Oregon, and the Sacramento, and the Columbia. "They shall come from the west."

But what will the do after they Mohammedanism will be turned into come? Here is something gloriously consolatory that you have never not dhist temple will become a fortress of iced, "They shall come from the east. and the west, and the north, and the south, and shall sit down." is a tired world! The most of people are kept on the run all their llfe-time. Business keeps them on the run e overcome, and great ordeals must Trouble keeps them on the run. Rivalries of life keep on the run. They are mation, as witness the Armenians un- running from disaster. They are runder the butchery of the Turks. May ming for reward. And those who run that throne on the banks of the Bospo- the fastest and run the longest seem rus soon crumble! The time has all best to succeed. But my text suggests ready come when the United States a restful posture for all those who for government and Great Britain and a lifetime have been on the run. "They shall sit down!" Why run anylonger When a man gets heaven, what more can he get? "They shall sit down." Not alone, but in picked companion ship of the universe; not embarrassed, though a seraph should sit down on one side of you and an archaugel on

"They shall sit down." Rest from

toil. Rest from pain. Rest from per-Turkey is responsible. Mohamme secution. Rest from uncertainty. or New York. "They shall come from lasting rest! Oh, men and women of east." And they shall come at the frozen north, and the blooming call of the leveliest and grandest south, and from the realms of the all time. | ing or setting sun, through Christ get your sins forgiven and start for the lace where you may at last sit down n blissful recovery from the fatigues of earth while there roll over you the raptures of heaven. Many of you have had such a rough tussle in this world that if your faculties were not perfect in heaven you would sometime forget yourself and say, "It is time for me to start on that journey. or "It must be time for me to count out the drops of that medicine," or "! wonder what new attack there is on me through the newspapers?" or "Do you think I will save anything of those crops from the grasshoppers, or the locusts, or the droughts?" or "I wonder how much I have lost in that last bargain?" or "I must hurry lest I miss No. no. The last volume the train. of direful, earthly experiences will be finished. Yea, the last chapter, the last paragraph, the last sentence, the

last word. Finis! Frederick the Great, notwithstand ing the mighty dominion over which he reigned, was so depressed at times he could not speak without crying and carried a small bottle of quick poison with which to end his misery when he could stand it no longer. But I give you this small vial of gospel anodyne, one drop of which, not hurting either body or soul, ought to soothe all unrest and put your pulses into an eter-nal calm. "They shall come from the east, and from the west, from the north, and the south, and shall sit

An Old Friend in Need. COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 23.—The State of today publishes the following

To the Editor of The State: Permit me to address the people of the South and call their attention to the facts in egard to Mr. Samuel P. Thomas: the ld, tried and true Southern patriot of this city, who stood by your people luring their struggle for independ-During the war he donated housands, yea tens of thousands of lollars to assist the cause of the South. His house was the home of all Confederates who happened to come to this ity. His bountiful hand was ever extended to them in the way of furnishing food, shelter and clothing. Besides, he gave them money to defray expenses, and sent them on their way rejoicing. He made and presented to Gen. John Morgan the beautiful checkered suit of clothes that he wore on the memorable night of his escape from the Ohio penitentiary. Thomas was arrested and indicted for assisting General Morgan to escape and for harboring your soldiers. I cost him \$2,700 to have the indictment This fact is shown by the stopped. records in the United States Court at Cincinnati. I refer you to General Gorman, Birmingham, Ala., Judge Thomas Hines, Louisville, Ky., or to

he postmaster at Cincinnati. Mr. Thomas is now in a helpless condition, being 85 years old. without home, food or proper clothing to keep him warm. What is to come of him we dare not say, unless

you people come to his rescue. This will doubtless be the last win er that he will spend on earth, therefore I beg of you, in the name of the many noble Confedeate hereos who fell while they were battling for the cause that he loved not to forget or turn a deaf ear to the cry that comes to you asking assistance for as true and faithful a Southern patriot as ever

His address is, Samuel P. Thomas 24 Elder street, Cincinnatti, O. A Neighbor

Willed the Leader

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 24.—There the amount of plant food for the per- from Darlington. The negro resisted out those who arrived in the heard, hor have you heard, of anythere clubbed to death by the ing except the gospel that proposes to the amutiny of the crew of the steady of the other boat put back regenerate the heart and by the ingree of the regenerated neart received yesterday. They were led by the first proposed to the steady of the s a mutiny of the crew of the stea- centage of his crop that he got twenty arrest and in a scuffle took the hier Neubville on the Tennessee river | years ago. He can now buy the fer | pistol. The deputy, after ge man, Joe Dunn, whom Capt. Glo ordered to leave the bout. In the

FERTILIZERS AND COTTON.

An intelligent farmer, who is not Yews and Courier the other day in a very intertaining way about the farmsions so surprising that what he said is given as follows:

planters. Some ten vears ago it fell from twelve to eight cents, and then, as now, planters were advised to plant less cotton, to raise more corn and meat and, before all else to quit using fertilizers, but this advice was unheed ed and, for reasons satisfactory to himself, the planter continued to plant all the cotton he could, to buy his form and meat and to use fertilizers. "With the drop in the price of coton from seven to five cents the same dvice to plant less cotton, raise more food and use no fertilizers is offered the planters. But the situation under which we face five-cent, possibly fourcent, cotton is entirely unlike any be-fore known by the planter. As for planting less cotton and thereby ennancing the price: High priced cotton has its disadvantages. It has induced he most strenuous efforts to produce cotton in other countries, and these efforts have been very successful and are recognized as a menace to our possted supremacy in cotton producion. As foreign grown wheat has orced down the world's price, so it is hat foreign grown cotton alone has orced down the price in this country. This foreign competition has come to stay, and we must meet it by improved methods and increased econonics, so that possibly we can grow even four-cent cotton at a profit, and hus recover our former supremacy in he markets of the world. With fivecent cotton the cotton belt has all the natural factors for manufacturing low rade cotton goods for a large portion of the world. The advice so persistntly given for years that we raise nore of our own food is now being so well followed that this season a good portion of the planters commence the car with enough corn and meat of reir own raising for the year's sup-

"As to the advice that less or no ferilizers be used, there is more to be said than upon either of the other points referred to above. That the So the will continue to plant cotton in much the same proportion heretofore there are good reasons to pelieve. It is now largely growing its own with the result that it will continue to grow its corn and meat in increased proportions each year. When cotton old at 15 cents a pound, on much of the land it could not be grown at a profit without the se of fertilizers. About 1870 fertilizers were introduced year from that time until, last year

"When\_co fertilizers sold for \$75 a tor. Fertilizers that time furnished less only fifty pounds per acre was used. It was found advantageous to increase cents a pound and fertilizer at \$75 per ton took 50 pounds of cotton, or \$7.50; with cotton at 10 cents and fertilizers has always paid the proceeds of 50 pounds of cotton for the fertilizer for an acre. This he did, and found a satisfactory profit in it, when fertilizer sold for \$75 per ton. Through all the stages of the decline in price of cotton from 15 cents to 4 cents per pound the cost of fertilizer has kept an even pace with it, so that for the past twenty years the fertilizer for an acre in cotton could be paid for with the procceds of 50 pounds of cotton. Remarkable as this statement may appear it nevertheless absolutely true. To this statement may be added the fact for his 50 pounds of cotton the planter now receives twice as much plant food as he received for it twenty-four critical condition. years ago.

"There has been no time in the hisield. This means starvation to the lanter, hence for years the planter as found it a prime necessity to pay or his supply of fertilizer, as without are in New England. hat he could not farm. With 200 bounds of fertilizer per acre 250 sounds of lint is a fair average crop. This shows a net gain of 100 pounds f lint per acre from fertilizer costing nounds of cotion or 200 per. cent. Tithout fertilizer the planter will or would show a positive loss. Using ertilizer it returns its cost in cotton, Iso a profit of double its cost. Of old makes a great difference to the lanter, but its percentage of profit remains the same. If cotton is at 4 cents a pound, but \$4 profit per acre is made by the use of fertilizer, but this s a net profit. Enough cotton having cen reised to pay for the fertilizer which is 200 per cent. on its cost.

"There are dominating advantages situation that should be considered.

of them less than one-half. Until very were bought on a year's credit at very n hand that will enable him to buy a portion at least of his store goods for Senaton Ransom, Democrat. cash—he thereby improves his credit with the merchant, who will sell him any goods he finds it necessary to buy on credit at a much lower price than he charged him when the whole year's Scarborough went to arrest Beauresupplies were bought on credit.

lizer for an acre for the same. op as he har

is hence

his family or his hands, consequently will pay out less for wages than ever before. So that at the end of the year a larger percentage than ever before of the proceeds of his crop will be left as cash in hand. A careful study of the situation leads to the opinion that lisposed to believe everything that he the planter is as well, even better able. lears and does not take anything for to buy fertilizers than ever before. granted, talked to a reporter for the provided of course, that he raises his corn and meat. Also, that if present low prices hold the competition of foreign cotton growers may decrease ers and fertilizers. His views were so and disappear. While the planter interesting and some of his conclu- may not formulate the above facts in the same way they are presented here. he is conversant with mest of them and is laying out his business for the "The drop in the price of cotton vear, and will plant as much cotton as from seven to five cents," he said, he can, and use fertilizers upon it.

SPINDLES OF THE SOUTH.

syrup.

Their Roar Should Frighten Northern Manufacturers.

Baltimore, Jan. 24.-Mr. William C. Lovering, president of the Arkwright Club, which represents all of the large New England textile manufacturers, was invited some months ago after returning from a visit of investiga ion to the South, to deliver an address before the New England Textile Club on Cotton Manufacturing in the South. This address, which has never before been made public, is now by the consent of Mr. Lovering, pubished in this week's issue of the Manafacture's Record.

In his address, which is a a very full and comprehensive study of the whole situation, Mr. Lovering says:

"The time has passed when New Ingland manufacturers need to give but little attention to cotton manufacturing in the South. We have come to realize that the South has entered the race in earnest and to stay. Henceforth, it must be the survival of the fittest. The old mills in the South with their antiquated machinery have been succeeded by first-class mills with the best equipment, and we find mills in the South today that will compare favorably with our New England mills built in every respect to do their work in the cheapest and most approved manner. While it has long been conceded

that in certain lines of coarse goods. the advantages are in favor of the South, North manufacturers have comforted themselves with the statements that the manufacture of the finest goods would remain with them and that the South could not make such goods. In this we are mistaken. There is an actual increase in the production of finer goods in the South and where manufacturing is once firmly established, it is only a matter of short time, when the labor emfood, and is so thoroughly satisfied ployed will improve in skill and adapt "f to the finer work. There seems to be no reason why as fine yarns may not be spun in the South as in any other section of our country.

A mill in the South running

year runs 3,300 hours. A mill in Mas. Month of March. and their use increased from year to sachusetts limited to 58 hours per week, for 50 weeks irra year, runs 2,900 hours—a difference of 400 hours a year, or seven weeks in favor of the same size.comstruction and equipment one in New England and one in the than one-half the percentage of plant | South will cost about the same so far food that they furnish now. At first as buildings and machinery are concerned. The very low cost of building material in the South is partly offthis quantity, until now the average set by the higher cost of the machineused per acre is 200 pounds. To pay ry due to the expense of freight. for this 200 pounds with cotton at 15 There is a large population at the South eager and anxious to work. The class of help at work in Southern mills today is as good as can be found at \$40 a ton it still takes 50 pounds of in the whole country. They are nacotton to pay for the 200 pounds of tive Americans with but few foreign fertilizer for one acre. Cotton at 6 ers among them. The South is in this cents a pound and fertilizers at \$30 a case, really more Americans than the ton, 50 pounds of cotton pays for 200 North. The taxes in the Southern pounds of fertilizers; with cotton at 4 States are not half what they are with cents a pound and fertilizer at \$20 a us. It has been found that Southern ton, 50 pounds of cotton still pays for men are more desirable and efficient 200 pounds of fertilizer. The planter as superintendents and overseers than men brought from the North, as they seem to understand and control the operatives better than Northern over-

> New England has, however, the advantage of establishment which may be termed the prestige of priority This is a tremendous advantage and i ve are not legislated out of it, we shall old it for a long time by sheer forces of New England pluck and determina

In summing up his investigations and seeking to draw what conclusions ne can from them, Mr. Lovering says 'It seems to me that the cotton manufacturers of New England are in The tendency is away from New England and towards tory of cotton growing when fertilizer stops looms and spindles in New Engcould be used at a better percentage of land today for any considerable period profit to the planter than now. Upon stops many never to be started again. the ordinary impoverished soil 100 In making these statements, I do not ounds of cotton is a fair average wish to be understood as sounding any alarm, but I think it is wise for us to know what the future posibilities and limitations of cotton manufacturing

A Republican Steps In.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.-Mr. Hoar was present at the of today's session of the senate, after a long absence from the city and signalized his presence by calling attention to axe is now lying at the root of the nake nothing over cost of cultivation, the absence of a quorum. A call of tree." the roll took place and after some delay the presence of a quroum was secured. Among the bills introduced course the price at which the cotton is and referred was one by Mr. Chandles (Rep.) of New Hamshire, to preven the wrongful taking of new dispatches from telegraph and telephone Another diplacement of a Senator occurred today, when Mr. Jarvis, of North Carolina, who had held an appointment from the Governor to fill caves the price of the 100 pounds as a the vacancy caused by the death of lear profit from the use of a fertilizer, Senator Vance, introduced and made way for his successor. Mr. Pritchard. who has been recently elected by the n favor of the planter in the present Legislature to fill Senator Vance's unexpired term. Mr. Pritchard is a Re-They need pay out nothing for corn publican and after being sworn in he and meat all groceries, clothing tools, took a seat next to Mr. Chandler, who etc., cost not more than one-half of subsequently offered a resolution to what they cost a few years ago, many pay Mr. Jarvis \$24.40 for his last two days service, which resolution was recently food and all other supplies immediately agreed to. The State of North Carolina has not been representlarge profits to the merchant. With ed by a Republican in the Senate so much of the cost of living as is since the reconstruction period-Sena eprefented by the cost of corn and tor John Fool's term having expired neat, and the amount represented by twenty-two years ago. On the fourth lecreased prices of all other family of March next, Mr. Pritchard will have supplies, the planter should have at a l'opulist for his collegue in the per he end of the year an amount of cash | son of Mr. Butler, who was elected at the same time as hinself, to succeed Shot by the Sheriff.

DARLINGTON, Jan. 23.—Late yesterday afternoon Deputy Sheriff Robt. THE REGULAR REPUBLICANS.

State Chairman Webster Issues an Address to the Paitinful

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 23.—Both vings of the Repulican party in South Carolina now seem to be up and dogates to the State Constitutional convention. Then came the colored ministers with their call for a convention, and now comes the regular Republican organization, which the other factions propose to supplant, with a circular to the several Republican county 'may well cause consternation to the a ter having arranged to raise his chairmen all over the State, which year's supply of meat, corn and speaks in pretty plain terms to the negroes. Here is the circular: Headquarters Republican

> State Excutive Committee, Columbia, Jan. 12, 1895. To the Republican County Chairmen The office of the supervisor of registration for each county will be open at the court house for general registration, renewal of certificates, etc., on the first Monday iu February, April, May. June and July. In addition to us at Aiken, February 14-17, and there these days the office will be open for help us devise plans by which the the purpose above stated, and for the voung men in our country districts. registration of all persons who have not previously registered, on Monday, the 4th of March, and on each following day, except Sundny, until Thursday, March 14. These are the only days on which there will be an opportunity to register before the election of delegates to the Constitutional convention. The election of delegates will be held on the third Tuesday in August, and each county will be entitled to as many delegates as it has all the railroads for the delegates to Senators and Representatives in the the convention. Local ticket agents General Assembly. The principal object in holding this convention is to rates. disfranchise the colored voter, but owing to the factional differences in the Protestant evangelical churches are Democratic party, there is an oppor- invited to attend. If there be no as tunity, by wise and judicious action sociation where any such, who desire on the part of the Republicans, and es- to attend, lives, he can simply get his pecially of the colored men, who constitute so large a proportion of the Republican party of this State, not only to defeat this scheme to nullify the Constitution of the United States, but to accomplish much to promote the best interests of the whole State. As absolutely necessary to success, an effort should be made to register every voter. You should instruct the precinct chairman to see that every Re-

publican makes an effort to register on the days above mentioned. earnest co-operation and support of of their work, to be read in open conhe colored ministers of every done mination should be solicited in this mater, which affects the Conzditational rights and liberties of the race which they represent, and in the vital interests involved is elevated above the should be organized at the court house | val in Aiken; all should plan to be on to assist voters in securing their regis- hand at the opening session, and stay tration certificates and procuring ac- until the convention closes. commodation for those from a distance ing the ten days on which the office of supervisor will be open during the hours per week for 50 weeks in the

this time is to register the voters. It of the convention, and will be conductdoes not seem advisable just at this ed by Rev. C. P. Williamson, D. D. time to call a convention of the party, of Atlanta, Ga. The programme will Southern milks Two mills of the but after the close of the registration be printed in full and sent out about n March a Republican convention two weeks before time of meeting may be necessary for determining the policy to be adopted in the selection of delegates to the Constitutional convention to be voted for on the thirid Tuesday in August next. E. A. Webster. State Chairman.

J. H. Johnson, Secretary. WHAT WEBSTER SAYS. State Chairman Webster is not takng any stock in the "Independent Republican" convention, and does not see where it can do the Republicans of the State, of either faction, any good in the matter of the coming fight. He endorses very heartily the scheme of the colored preachers to work through their churches on a uniform plan. The situation on the Republican side of the Carolina political house is now getting about as much mixed up and of February and March are certainly going to be very interesting.-State.

The Crank Turns

tic, who claims to be the came, which reads as follows: To the Governor of South Carolina

and the People of His State: and all nations, languages and tongues committed under the direction of Benthe South, and any legislation that now living in all States and Territor- jamin R. Tillman. then Governor of ies in the United States that I am now chief ruler of this generation of people chairman of the State executive comfor ever. Thus says the Lord God. Your time is out. Come down and orable body. lie in the dust. for I chastise the Jews with the rod, but I will chastise you that a committee may be appointed by with everlasting damnation. Amen! BENJAMIN F. HUNTER.

> Stamped in red ink on the envelope were the following inscriptions: Depart from me for I know you not. God. Benjamin F. Hunter, Washington. D. C. Amen!" The judgment of the living God without doubts." "The "Message from the living God.

Delay not. Thirty-Six Inches of Snow. DENVER, Col., Jan. 19.—Dispatches from Western Colorado state that thirv-six inches of snow fell yesterday, lockading railroads and wagon roads. The snow that had previously fallen on the mountains had melted and frozen, making it impossible for the ast snowfall to stick, and numerous snowslides have resulted. At Ouray Joe Potti, a lessee of the Mickey Green mine, was killed yesterday by a slide which swept over the dump. At Lake City an avalanche came down, catching a mail driver and his team. The driver escaped, losing his team and wagon. At Telluride a slide near the Keystone mill caught a Rio Grande Southern engine, smashing the cab and seriously bruising the engineer. At Rico the Rio Grande road is blockaded, and all traffic is at a standstill. Still another slide is reported at Marshall Basin, which carried down the Cimarron stables, part of the Cimarron mill and wrecked a tension station of the Smuggler-Union tramway. A Free Fight.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The Republicans and Democrats came to blows in the council chamber to-night. Alderman Gallagher, Republican, was in the chair, and the members of his party, who are in the majority. tried to get passed an order reducing the police applies were bought on credit. gard Murray, a negro, on the charge force. The Democrats were violent of malicious trespass in the Lydia in their opposition and made a rush force. The Democrats were violent neighborhood, about fourteen miles for the while Chairman Gall-city of Kuchan, which are earthquake

with fists followed. were killed Republican, struck | crush Democrat, & stunface. The sergeantbree policee council

**(2)** 

THE STATE CONVENTION

the Eightsenth Annual Gathering of the Y. M. C. A.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 23 .- The eighteenth annual State convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of South Carolina is to be held in ing. Some weeks ago the independent Aiken this year. The time is Februwing came forth with its call for a ary 14 to 17. The indications are that State convention, looking to a big the convention will be one of the fight on the matter of electing dele- largest and most interesting ever held in the State. The conventions of the last few years have all been largely attended and have accomplished great good throughout the State. The following is the official call for the convention which has just been

> COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 20, 1895. In sending out this call for the XVIII State convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of South Carolina, it is with hearts full of grattude to God for His many blessings showered upon our work during the past year and the many evidences of prosperity which he gives us for the future.

We invite and urge the Christain young men of our State to meet with our towns, cities, and colleges, may be reached for Christ. Will you not unite with us. We need you. Your community needs the

information which you will gain Yours for the Young Men of S. C.

D. B. Johnson, Chairman, W. M. Lewis, State Secretar State Com. of the Y. M. C. A. of S. C Reduced rates have been secured on

pastor to sign his credentials. such delegates will be entertained by the people of Aiken free of cost.

Gospel hymns, numbers 5 and 6 ombined will be used. Messrs. F. F. Whilden, of Charleston, and James A. Dorritte, of Baltimore, Md., will have charge of the music, assisted by a large choir. The Biglow & Main Co., of New York, have furnished 200 note copies of this book free of charge. Each college, city and town associa-The tion must bring a short written report vention when called for.

A representative from each associafion should be authorized to make a subscription to the State work for next vear.

Delegates should report at the assoplane of party politics. A committee ciation rooms immediately upon arri-Sunday, February 10, is set apart by

who may be obliged to remain at the the State committee as a day of special county seat for more than one day dur | prayer for God's blessings upon the convention. The programme has been arranged

month of March. with the gatester care. The Bible The great and all-important duty at study will be one of the main features Any further information will gladly furnished, if you will write W M. Lewis, State Secretary, Columbia

S. C.—State.

Pope's Appeal. Washington, Jan. 22.—Senator Butler laid before the Senate today the petition of Mr. Sampson Pope, late candidate for Governor of South Carolina on the Democratic ticket. The petition is in the handwriting of Mr. Pope, is addressed to the Senate and makes some very plain statements re-

lative to the coduct of the election. It

The undersigned respectfully represents that he is a citizen of the State of South Carolina, and that at the election held in that State on November 6 1.794, he was a candidate for the office of Governor, and was, as he believes as interesting as that on the other side. defrauded at said election to such an But no matter what comes, the months extent as to deprive him of said office that members of the General Assembly were elected at the same election, who have recently elected B. R. Tillman a United States Senator: that thousands COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 23.—About of voters were prevented from cesting fortnight ago, Governor Evans re- their ballots at said election by reason ceived a communication from Benja- of forc and intimidatoin; that thousand min F. Hunter, the New York luna- of ballots were thrown out or destroyed "Living and in many instances other ballots No attention was, as a matter, were substituted for them by managers of course, paid to it. Yesterday another and other persons: that the constitution of the United States and of the State of South Carolina and the laws passed pursuant thereto were utterly Be it and it is hereby known to you disregarded; that these frauds were said State, and of Hon. J. L. M. Irby, mittee, who is a member of your hon

"Wherefore, your petitioner pray your honorable body charged with examining into the conduct of said election, with power to send for persons and papers, and on the coming in o the report of said committee, that such Amen!" "By the grace of the living action be taken in the premises as the report will justify.

> Lepers in Ohio. ZANESVILLE, O., Jan. 24.—Two well defined and unmistakable cases of leprosy have been discovered within a few miles of Zanesville. The victims are daughters of Mrs. Garev, the widow of George Garay, an ex-soldier. The ailment has been usually spoken of as scrofula. A few months ago the father of the children died and the widow applied for a widow's peusion and also for an allowance for her invalid children. In this way the sufferers were brought before the public through the necessary preliminary medical examination. daughter eighteen years old was examined by the new Lexington board of pension examining surgeons and shortly ofter it was rumored that she was a leper. She has been a sufferer for fifteen years. An investigation just completed confirms the distressing reports. In the case of the elder daughter, hands and feet have dried up and dropped off, the bones of the nose have been destroyed and parts of the upper and lower jaw bones have come away. All sense of feeling has passed away and arms and legs are frightfully, swollen and discolored The general health has continued The victim has no hope of good. comfort except in death and can talk but little. The younger child is six vears old and the disease is now con ined to her fingers and toes, but is gong on with the same certainty as in

Destroyed by an Earthquake. London, Jan. 23.—The Times' correspondent in Teheran. Persia, tele graphs under yesterday's date: "The he order was carried. destroyed fourteen month ago and the opposing parties which was immediately re-built, was ical contract at the again destroyed on January 17. Many

the case of her elder sister.

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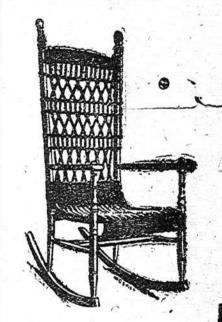
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Jno. S. Reynolds,

General Agent, COLUMBIA. S. C.



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